Ctenochira bonvouloiri

17.	More depressed, unicolorous. (Quebec)
	Cassida panzeri (?)
10	
18.	Elytra with sutural and two lateral black vittaeCassida bivittata
	Elytra not vittate
19.	Depressed, pale, coarsely punctate
	Convex, maculate or golden, punctures usually fine
20.	Antennal joints 2, 3 and 4 lying at rest in groove whose outer edge is
	produced into a sharp carina, 3rd joint twice as long as 2nd 21
	No antennal groove, joint 3 but slightly longer than 2nd
21.	Elytral margin black or clouded at humerus, elytra usually macu-
	late
	Elytral margin translucent at humerus, elytra usually immaculate
	(Tropical)
99	Elytra gibbous, rugose and irregularly reticulate Deloyala clavata
	Elytra smooth, evenly convex
99	
20.	Elyeral margin entirely translucent
0.4	Elytral margin clouded opposite humeri
24.	Transparent lateral area of expanded margin bordered internally with
	narrow black band. (Arizona)
	No black markings
25.	Outline nearly circular, opaque part of elytra darker at sides, size
	larger
	Outline more elongate, color uniform, size smaller. (Arizona)
	Metriona profligata
26.	Outline nearly circular, disc with large black ring containing three
	minute black points on yellow ground. (Tropical)

The following has been accepted for publication:

SOME AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA.

By J. C. CRAWFORD.

Alcidamea colei, n. sp.

Male. Length about 5 mm. Black; head and thorax clothed with dense white pubescence; head closely strongly punctured, punctures separated by about a puncture width; on mesonotum the punctures similar, closer laterally and slightly sparser in middle; antennae short, brown, flagellar joints subquadrate, first slightly longer than broad, last slightly longer than first; wings almost hyaline, first and second cubital cells along radius subequal in length; legs dark brown, tarsi more reddish, pubescence on legs sparse, white; abdomen black, shiny, the apical margins broadly testaceous, margin of 6th segment including lateral teeth, almost colorless; segments 1–5 with apical bands of appressed white pubescence; 7th dorsal segment pointed at apex the produced portion hardly as long

as its width at base; first three segments sparsely finely punctured, segments 4-6 with punctures closer and somewhat coarser; second ventral with a transverse ridge the medial portion of which is triangularly elevated.

Described from one specimen from Redlands, Calif. F. R. Cole, collector.

Type: Cat. No. 20402, U. S. N. M.

This species has the apical segments of the abdomen shaped about as in *uvulalis*, *producta* and *pilosifrons*, all of which are much larger and more robust; *uvulalis* and *producta* have a great projection in the second ventral segment.

Protandrena bishoppi, n. sp.

Female. Length about 7 mm. Head and thorax black, abdomen with the three basal segments rufous, the following ones dark brown, segment one brown at base, segments two and three with a brown stripe near apex; face with the punctures rather coarse and not very close, those on clypeus somewhat larger and more scattered; the following parts yellow; dog's ear marks, supraclypeal area but this so deeply indented above as to make it almost two triangular marks, a median mark on clypeus not reaching apical margin, tubercles and front and middle tibiae at base; antennae dark brown; process of labrum smooth, truncate apically; mesonotum shiny, with sparse punctures; scutcllum closely punctured, the punctures laterad large, punctures medially, finer and crowded; wings dusky, stigma and veins almost honey color; legs brown, the tibiae more reddish; the tarsi rufous; first abdominal segment shiny, sparsely, finely punctured, the punctures closer towards base, following segments closely punctured; depressed apical margins of segments with fine crowded punctures.

Described from one specimen from Hetty, Texas, July 10, 1904, F. C. Bishopp, collector.

Type: Cat. No. 20403, U. S. N. M.

Easily separated from heteromorpha Ckll. the other small species with light tarsi, by the truncate, non-carinate process of labrum, the scattered punctures of mesonotum and the rufous abdominal segments.